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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
BRYAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for WHITE REUNION against BLACK FUSION.

It opposes any political movement by Democrats outside of the Democratic organization. It stands by every plank in the Chicago platform, as the true expression of Democracy. Accepting the restoration of "White Supremacy" as the paramount issue, it believes that the Democracy should lose no time in shaping its course to that end. It is plain that the blacks, who rigidly drew the color line in the late election, will not assist the whites in the restoration of white supremacy. It is equally plain that the Republican aliases of the blacks, who have demonstrated their negrophilism by thirty years of fusion with the blacks, will not assist in restoring white supremacy. The Observer therefore favors consideration of the question, "How shall the reunion of the two wings of Vance's Democracy be effected," so that the masses of the Democratic party may be justly represented in the next Convention. It is unalterably opposed to fusion—that is, to any political combination which requires a sacrifice of Democratic principles as duly expressed by the party.

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From Friday's Daily.

THE FALL OF SANTIAGO

Our second edition yesterday, issued at 5:30 P. M., gave the news of the fall of Santiago. As the dispatch to that effect came to hand after the railway mails had departed, we repeat it here for the benefit of our out-of-town subscribers, as follows:

Washington, July 14.—General Toral, with the whole force of Spanish Troops, surrendered at noon to-day, the General accepting the terms of the United States as to sending back the Spanish troops to Spain.

LATER.

General Toral has surrendered Santiago and has accepted the terms offered by the United States, which was simply to send the Spanish troops back to Spain at our expense. There will be no more fighting at Santiago, and no more in all Cuba until fall. The surrender of Santiago is said to mean that Spain will sue for peace, making the best terms she can. Possibly the campaign against Porto Rico will now go on.

The Spanish troops will be sent back to Spain immediately, and our army will be withdrawn from Santiago as quickly as possible. Gen. Garcia's forces aided by five thousand regulars, will be left in charge of General Shafter, who will be Military Governor of eastern Cuba.

The precise effect of General Toral's surrender will appear from the following press dispatch of July 13th:

"The armistice which had been declared pending negotiations for the surrender of the Spanish forces will expire at noon (Thursday), and unless the demands of the Americans are acceded to by that time, a general attack will be made, the fleet bombarding the city from outside the harbor. It is believed, however, that to-morrow morning—and perhaps before then—a white flag will be flying from the fortifications.

"The terms of surrender insisted upon by the American commander take in not only the beleaguered Spaniards in Santiago, but the whole province of Santiago de Cuba, including the garrisons at Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo, and Baracao. The United States, on its part, agrees to send the Spanish troops back to Spain and to allow their officers their side arms. No other concessions will be granted."

It has been suggested that the outbreak of yellow fever among our troops induced the government to make the concessions it did, viz: the agreement to send the captured troops back to Spain and to permit the officers to retain their side-arms. As we have control of the sea, and it is impossible for Spain to land another soldier in Cuba, and as it is not our purpose to invade the Spanish peninsula, we practically accomplish the same result as if we had killed all of General Toral's troops, for we will be relieved of the expense of feeding and guarding that many prisoners.

On the other hand, the inclusion in the terms of surrender of the other garrisons in the province of Santiago more than offsets any possible sentimental objection to abating the rigor of an "unconditional" surrender.

A great day's work, General Shafter!

HOW VETERANS ARE MADE.

The hard conditions of a soldier's life seem to surprise those who are in the habit of looking only upon the bright side of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war. The subjoined extract from an associated press dispatch, written at the front two days before the surrender of Santiago, will remind old soldiers of conditions that were common thirty-five years ago.

Men who came from the ball at Montpelier (Madison's former residence at the foot of the Blue Ridge) shortly before day on May 4th, 1864, barely had time to change their apparel when they were on their way to strike Grant's right flank as he crossed the Rappahannock thirty miles to the East. In Lane's Brigade, from that day at least until the night of the 3rd of June found them in possession of Turkey Ridge (Cold Harbor), the officers and men were in battle or under fire continuously, night and day, without a particle of shelter during the little sleep they got, and of course without opportunity for changing their clothes or in many if not all cases even for washing their hands and faces. Under such circumstances, the desire for life almost ceases, and the seasoned veteran is the result. General Sherman was not so far wrong when he described war as "hell."

Says the Santiago dispatch:

"The attack cannot be made in earnest until more artillery has been brought to the front. Preparations for the final assault are retarded by the rains. The roads are deep with mud. It took General Miles six hours and a half yesterday to ride the twelve miles from Siboney to the front.

"The American troops are anxious to charge to the trenches so that they may end this struggle. They prefer taking their chances with Mauser bullets to facing yellow fever in wet trenches.

"There was a terrific rainstorm on Monday night, followed by heavy, soaking rains yesterday and last night. The soldiers to-day are devoting their efforts to the not easy task of getting dry. Small streams are swollen into rivers and the roads are almost impassable. The water has swept away nearly all evidences of the patient work of the volunteers and trebled the difficulty of getting artillery to the front. What was comparatively easy now requires extraordinary efforts. Nevertheless, the men and horses untiringly dragged the guns forward after the storm ceased.

SLEPT SOAKED TO THE SKIN.

"Mules and horses stampeded during the storm and teamsters spent the greater part of yesterday in collecting the frightened animals. The deluge filled the trenches and converted them into drainage ditches. Water was everywhere. The men slept soaked to the skin.

"In fact, the soldiers spent their most miserable day in Cuba yesterday. The drenching rain, pattering continually upon the tents, finally soaked through, and streams of water dripped upon the men huddled beneath the slight shelters. Cooking was a lost art. The water soaked everything that might have been used for fuel. There was not a stick of dry timber anywhere to be found. The men had nothing to eat but hardtack. Streams coursed down gulleys where the camps were pitched and compelled the soldiers to fly from the deluge. The trenches became slimy mud pits and the roads were quagmires. Those in the hospitals suffered greater agonies than they would have done under a scorching heat. The peals of thunder and flashes of lightning were terrifying.

"Wretched as were the troops, the refugees were more wretched. Thousands of these poor creatures were huddled together at El Caney. Fully half of them were absolutely without shelter. Women and children lay for hours upon the soaked earth. The drenching rain made it impossible to light fires."

[Add many horrors that the recollection shrinks from, and you have a picture of the trenches about Petersburg in '64.]

The Penalty of Corruption—A Warning

Says the Philadelphia Record:

"One of the captive officers of the Cristobal Colon when asked what had become of the heavy turret guns of his ship (which, it appears, had never been mounted) shrugged his shoulders and replied: 'Probably the Minister of Marine has them in his pocket.' The shameless knavery of Spanish officials who would not hesitate to send a man of war into battle stripped of her chief weapons of offense in order to make illegitimate profits is at the bottom of Spain's domestic and colonial troubles. It would be impossible to match Spanish official corruption anywhere outside of Turkey or China. Lord Salisbury hit the nail squarely on the head when in his recent address to the Primrose League he numbered the Spaniards, together with the Turks and Chinese, among the 'dying nations' of the world."

There are other communities besides that of Spain which suffer from official corruption, past or present. It has existed in America. Its effect is worse in a republic, for the knowledge of its existence paralyses the effort of those who otherwise would work together. Under monarchies, authority from above supplies the place of united effort on the part of the masses in free countries. If the latter are too spiritless to combine for their own protection, they yield opportunity to frauds and plunderers, who do not even stop to imitate the costly benefactions of Tweed and Shepherd. The result is a "dying" nation or community.

A Concise Argument.

Baltimore Sun.

In an address to the Ohio Bar Association, published in The Sun to-day, former Attorney-General Harmon advanced convincing arguments against the proposed policy of territorial acquisition and imperialism. To get dominion over alien peoples for the mere purpose of governing them and not admitting them as equals to the family of States would belie and discredit the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Harmon says, and convict us of hypocrisy. We cannot, he contends, under our system govern any people without letting them help govern us. The reaction would be swift and sure, and we should see what Patrick Henry meant when he said, in his famous resolutions of 1765, that such government of the colonies by Great Britain "has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom." An imperial policy and a republic make a contradiction in terms. If the policy is adopted the emperor must come, assuming perhaps some softer name if our sensitiveness survive. One acquisition will whet the appetite for more, and Asia and Africa have become tempting hunting grounds for the nations. If where our flag is carried in battle it must remain as the emblem of permanent authority, victory would become more perilous than defeat. There is no dishonor, says Mr. Harmon, in bringing home our victorious banners as we did from the walls of Mexico. There is both dishonor and danger in pulling down the landmarks of the Union. No obligation, legal or moral, prevents our leaving such countries as we found them, or giving their people control of their own affairs, if we think best. If we must provide fuel for our ships, we want coal-bins; not provinces or colonies. If they must be fortified and guarded so that we may fight our way to and from them, let us keep them as England does Gibraltar; she does not have to rule Spain.

[Mr. Harmon must have been reading the OBSERVER'S recent article, in which Gladstone's dictum in this relation was quoted.]

Democratic Opportunity.

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The Democratic leaders will have a grand opportunity in the coming Congressional campaign. They will have the opportunity of going back to first principles, and of bringing into striking contrast with latter-day Republicanism the cardinal principles of true republicanism. They will have an opportunity to conduct their campaign on plans of statesmanship such as has not been vouchsafed them since the civil war. And their duty will be commensurate with their opportunity. It will be not only to enlighten the masses as to the dangers and the revolutionary tendencies of the new policy, but to expose its partisan inspiration. If they shall avail themselves of their opportunity, and do their duty, we see no reason why the canvass should not only result in the Democrats gaining control of the next House, but in marking the beginning of the end of the Republican party. At no time in its history has that party been more vulnerable to the assaults of Democracy, or have the Democracy been in position to use more powerful weapons in assailing it.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, you have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store, only 50c per bottle.

Generous Provisions for the Spanish Captives.

Says an Annapolis telegram:

When Admiral Cervera and the fifty-three officers of his unfortunate squadron reach Annapolis they will find quarters awaiting them as comfortable and altogether delightful as it can fall to the lot of prisoners to occupy. They will also meet a reception from Captain Philip H. Cooper, superintendent of the Naval Academy, in which there will be nothing but courtesy and kindly consideration.

Captain Cooper went to the department at Washington Monday to receive instructions about the care and treatment of the Spanish officers, but he received none except of a most general character. Everything, in effect, was left to the exercise of his sound judgment and discretion. Captain Cooper leaves the Academy on Friday to take command of the Chicago. He will be succeeded by Admiral McNair who will arrive that day. These two gentlemen have conferred, and doubtless the measures adopted by Captain Cooper will be continued by the Admiral.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S HOUSE.

Captain Cooper has said if he were to remain at the Academy he would have invited the Spanish Admiral to be his guest. He has done the next best thing to this, and has assigned a house for the exclusive use of Admiral Cervera and his son, Lieutenant Cervera, and such of his friends among his officers as he may invite to live with him, if he chooses to invite any. But it will be regarded as his private quarters, and he can occupy the house alone with his son if he so desires. The house that Cervera will occupy is in Buchanan row, the same row with the residence of the superintendent. It is a most beautiful situation. The back windows look out upon the waters of the Chesapeake—a magnificent view. The Academy parade grounds are under the windows; beyond is Annapolis harbor, and the view extends through the mouth of the Severn river to Kent Island, on the other side of the bay. The front of the house looks out upon the shaded walks of the grounds over to the "New Quarters."

QUARTERS FOR OTHER CAPTIVES.

The other prisoners will be quartered in Goldsborough and Stribling row, a line of buildings extending north from old Fort Severn, facing the parade grounds, with a fine view of Annapolis harbor. The back windows look out upon the Santee wharf and the Severn river. While the buildings are not imposing in appearance, they are delightfully comfortable and contain all the furniture that is necessary, including good, new beds. The prisoners will be attended by competent waiters and they will have good food, well served.

LIBERTY OF THE TOWN.

As soon as the Spaniards arrive each one will be paroled and then given a great measure of liberty. Not only will they be free to walk about the grounds of the Academy, but they will be permitted to go out into Annapolis with perfect freedom during the day, being required strictly to report at the yard in the evening. The Academy at this time, on account of the war, is nearly deserted. Only a few officers' families are now there, but it is whispered that the young ladies of the families are busy studying Spanish. There will be much in the inclosure of a professional interest to the prisoners. They will be naturally curious to examine every detail of the nursery of the naval men who have acquitted themselves so marvelously in battle and with such gentleness in victory. The Academy library will be open to them, and those of them who cannot read English will find books in their own language. There is also the museum, full of objects of naval interest. Upon the portico of the museum building they will find what will, perhaps, interest them more than anything else, and that is a small breech-loading bronze cannon brought from Spain by Hernando Cortez for the conquest of Mexico. This ancient gun has upon it the date —1490. It was taken from the Mexicans at Santiago, California. The Spaniards will find in the grounds trophies captured from England, from France, from Tripoli, from Corea, but none from Spain. There are dozens of cannon along the walks bearing Spanish inscriptions, and many of them doubtless made in Spain, but they were taken from Mexico.

NOT TO BE ON EXHIBITION.

Captain Cooper has decided that the prisoners shall not be subject to the indignity and annoyance of being put upon exhibition. He is already receiving applications from steamboats for permission to land excursion parties at the Academy wharf. The railroad companies are, it is said, offering the prisoners as the inducement to excursionists, but nothing of this kind will be tolerated. The Academy grounds will be a prison, and its gates will be kept closed against visitors.

It is to the credit of the people of this country, not only that the government is treating its prisoners with such humanity and kindly consideration, but that the people generally are proud that they are so treated and heartily approve the conduct of the government in this regard. The measures taken by Captain Cooper in the treatment of his prisoners and to secure their comfort are universally approved and applauded.

A Portsmouth (N. H.) telegram says:

The Spanish captives who were landed on Seavey's Island have made themselves at home, and most of them spent the day in playing cards or other games. The men have good appetites, and have apparently become contented. Two of the cooks of the Cristobal Colon have been detailed to assist the twelve Americans in this work and the seamen have a much better prospect for good living than they have had in a long time. The sick among the Spaniards have been placed in the two hospitals at the islands. It has been found necessary to provide additional quarters for the accommodation of all who are on the sick list.

Says a Washington telegram:

Secretary Long has accorded the Spanish officers the privilege of communicating freely with their friends and families in Spain by cable, under proper precautions to prevent the sending of information touching the war. In consequence the navigation office has been fairly flooded with the numerous cablegrams submitted for inspection before dispatch.

The navy is also freely furnishing such information as it possesses as to the safety or condition of the Spanish prisoners in answer to appeals from their friends at home.

Nearly all the Spanish officers are without money and are also in straits in the matter of clothing. Secretary Long has arranged to allow a certain sum of money to them each day in accordance with the courteous but not always observed custom in the case of prisoners of war.

Admiral Sampson also telegraphed today that Captain Conear, of the Spanish navy, who was reported to have been killed in the destruction of the Spanish squadron, is still alive, wounded and on the hospital ship Solace. This officer is well known in the United States, having brought the Columbian caravels across the Atlantic and to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair. He was very popular at the time, but lost the regard of a good many of his American admirers when just before the outbreak of the war with Spain he delivered before the Geographical Society in Madrid a bitter diatribe against the personal qualities of the American people.

A Talk With Captain Eulate.

Through Lieut. Thomas S. Borden, of the marines, who conversed in French with the prisoner, an interview was obtained with Captain Eulate, of the Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya. He said:

"The entire squadron was ordered to devote the fire of their guns to the cruiser Brooklyn, because it was believed that she was the only ship in the American squadron that could overtake us.

"When we got out of the harbor my ship was second in line and I saw immediately that the flagship Maria Teresa was getting a terrible baptism of fire. It was frightful. The Texas and the Brooklyn were just riddling her and in fifteen minutes I saw she was on fire. The Iowa and Oregon were firing on the Oquendo and as yet I had not been badly hit.

"The Brooklyn was a half mile closer to us than any other ship and I determined to try and ram her so that the Colon and Oquendo could get away and I started for her. She was a good mark with her big broadside and as I started I thought surely I would get her, but she had evidently seen us and very quickly she turned about, and, making a short circle, came at our port side, so that I thought she would ram us. I moved in toward the shore to avoid her and then I saw that the Oquendo had gone ashore also, her steam pipes evidently having been severed by a shell.

"The manœuver of the Brooklyn was beautiful.

"We opened a rapid fire at her with all our big guns, but she returned it with terrible effect. The Oregon also hit us several times, but the Brooklyn's broadside, crashing into our superstructure, simply terrorized the men. We worked all our guns at her at one time and I do not see how she escaped us. She simply drove us in to shore at one time, fighting us at 1,100 yards. One shell went along the entire gun deck, killing half the men on it and wounding nearly all the rest.

"A shell from the Oregon hit the superstructure, and it was then that, wounded and knowing we could not get away, I struck the flag and started for the beach. We were on fire badly, and when these men who were alive started to swim for shore the Cubans on shore shot at us until the American ships arrived and stopped them.

"The Brooklyn had prevented me from getting away, for I could have beaten the Oregon out, as I had a two mile lead of her. My orders were to try and sink the Brooklyn and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that her battery could be so terrible as it was."

A Superb Body of Fighters.

Washington Post.)

Major De Grandprey, military attache of the French embassy, has just returned from the American headquarters near Santiago, where he has been observing for his government the progress of military operations. He paid a glowing tribute to the fighting ability of our soldiers.

"I have the most complete admiration for your men," said Major De Grandprey today. "They are a superb body, individually and as an army, and I suppose not throughout the world is there such a splendid lot of fighting men. It is the fighting characteristic of the men which is most apparent. They are aggressive, eager for action, never needing the voice of an officer to push them forward.

"Another marked characteristic is the self-reliance of each man, what we call the character of 'initiative.' It is almost unknown in European armies, where every movement, and the move to meet each action of the enemy, awaits the initiative of an officer. But with your men they fight to the front, meeting each emergency as it arises, overcoming obstacles by their own initiative. Such self reliant fighting men make an exceptionally impetuous army, for every unit contributes in the irresistible onward movement. The Spanish troops do not have this same characteristic. They are more passive, more cautious."

DIFFERS FROM EUROPEAN WARFARE.

Major De Grandprey says the fighting about Santiago is something entirely different from the warfare of European and other armies of modern times. The dense vegetation and tangle of tropical vine makes it impossible to observe the usual military formations. As a result, there is little or no effort to fight in solid formation. Every man is fighting for himself, pushing forward through the shrubbery, vines and tall grass. It is impossible to see the enemy. There is no line of battle ahead, against which the assault is directed. Only through the reports of pickets and from the crack of rifles here and there ahead is it known that a fighting force is there. This makes the shooting irregular, as it is seldom possible to see one of the opposing soldiers to get a distinct aim at him. The main result of this is to bring the two fighting forces close together gradually, until they are fighting at short range.

In this respect, Major De Grandprey points out, it is a return to the fighting of 200 years ago, when the short range of the arms then in use compelled fighting at close quarters. As is always the case at close range fighting, the casualties are far greater. With the usual open field fighting of European armies the range is long and as a result the casualties are not so great in a given period. It has the effect also of allowing time for each side to gauge the strength of its adversary and in this way decisive results are often achieved in long range fighting before a general assault has occurred. But it is impossible, Major De Grandprey points out, for the American or Spanish troops to take the measure of each other, as they see nothing of the general battle and meet only when brought into close quarters.

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THE EXPEDITION WELL HANDLED.

Major De Grandprey speaks highly of the efficiency with which the American troops and supplies were started on their expedition and debarked in Cuba. This has come in for considerable criticism in this country, but Major De Grandprey says that considering the brief time allowed for equipping the expedition remarkable results were secured. European military expeditions such as those of England or France to Africa or other points, he says, are planned six months ahead, which allows ample time for working out the most minute details.

The first word of Cervera's entering Santiago harbor was on May 16, and the vast military preparation was well under way and the expedition started early in the following month of June. This, and the insignificant loss of men and animals landing, Major De Grandprey says, was an exceptionally good showing, judged by the best military standards. He says the foreign military observers were more concerned with this meter of embarking and disembarking troops, supplies and animals than with actual military manœuvres, as the moving of large forces constitutes one of the most important problems of military science.

Major De Grandprey will remain here for about a week and will then return to Santiago, if the place has not surrendered by that time. In case of a surrender, he will proceed to Porto Rico or such other point as may become the center of military operations.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store.

Regular size 50c. and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

The Negro State.

Chatham Record.

1. North Carolina is the only state that has a colored congressman.
2. North Carolina is the only state that has a colored U. S. district attorney.
3. North Carolina is the only state that has a colored state inspector of fertilizers.
4. North Carolina has more colored members of the legislature than any other state.
5. North Carolina has more colored postmasters than any other state, there being seven in one county.
6. North Carolina has more colored magistrates than any other state, there being seventeen in one county alone.
7. North Carolina has more colored registers of deeds than any other state.
8. North Carolina has more colored school committeemen than any other state.
9. North Carolina has more colored county commissioners than any other state.

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Notes From Fort Macon.

Editor Observer:—

FORT MACON, N. C., July 11, '98.

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to speak a few words concerning the Fayetteville Volunteers. We are all well and getting along nicely, and all appear to be satisfied.

When we arrived we had 56 men, 6 of whom were unable to stand the examination, and 2 backed out. The following are those who were unable to pass:

Thomas Monroe, James Burns, Geo. Waddell, Robert Walker, Dallas Farris, and Nellis Justus.

The two that backed out were:

David Baldwin and Abram Dunn.

FAYETTEVILLE VOLUNTEER.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

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Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

A $2,000 Beneficiary.

The Knights of Honor have paid Mr. D. J. Wilson, Jr., beneficiary of the late Noel Wilson, $2,000 insurance held by the deceased. This is in advance of the limit prescribed by the order.

False Rumors.

There are persistent and cruel rumors afloat in regard to Fayetteville boys in the army. Probably the most persistent is to the effect that Lieutenant Alex. Williams has been killed before Santiago. Others have it that Harry Rosenthal and one of the Schlossburg boys have met death in battle. There is not a shadow of foundation so far as we can learn for any of these and many more such reports. The rumor in regard to Lieutenant Williams is probably traceable to the fact that Capt. Rowell, of the 2nd regulars, the regiment to which Lieutenant Williams belongs, was killed in battle Sunday last.

Wilmington 4, Fayetteville 3.

The game between the Wilmington and Fayetteville junior teams at Hilton Park, Wilmington, yesterday afternoon, was called in the middle of the fifth inning on account of rain, the score standing at that time 4 to 3 in favor of the home team. The following composed the teams:

Fayetteville.	Position.	Wilmington.
Haigh, P. W.	c	Moore, E.
MacRae, J. H.	p	Wood
Goddard	1b	Dock
McNeill, G.	2b	McLaurin
Callais	3b	Moore, W
Benton	ss	Jordon
Owen	lf	Gordon
McNeill, H.	cf	Smallbones
Abram	rf	Cumming

Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and it does all if not more than you claim." It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, aching, nervous or sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE NEW WAY.

WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, falling of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. $1.00 at the drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. I. ADDISON, M.D., Cary, Miss., says: "I use Wine of Cardui extensively in my practice and find it a most excellent preparation for female troubles."

Re-Sale.

By virtue of authority contained in a deed of trust executed by B. F. Beasley and wife June 23rd, 1897, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Market House, in the city of Fayetteville, N. C., on Tuesday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, viz. One undivided third interest in Linwood on Little River.

B. R. TAYLOR, Assignee of B. F. Beasley.

Don't Take
Scott's Emulsion

through the winter? If so, we are sure it quieted your cough, healed the rawness in your throat, increased your weight, gave you more color, and made you feel better in every way. But perhaps your cough has come back again, or you are getting a little thin and pale.

Then, why not continue the same helpful remedy right through the summer? It will do you as much good as when the weather is cold.

Its persistent use will certainly give you a better appetite and a stronger digestion.

It will cure your weak throat and heal your inflamed lungs. It will cure every case of consumption, when a cure is possible.

Don't be persuaded to take something they say is just as good.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ISAAC A. MURCHISON. WILLIAM H. POPE.
MURCHISON & POPE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

EDWIN R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
Fayetteville, N. C. Savannah, Ga.

J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office: N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. M. HUNTER D.D.S
DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
DENTISTS.
OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Marble and Granite
Monuments - and - Headstones!

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments
—AND—
Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

Newberry's
Reliable
Low-Price
Furniture House,
CENTER OF CITY,
Thornton Block,
Fayetteville, N. C.
is the place to buy Fine Suits, Bed steads, Washstands Bureaus, Chiffonier, Sideboards, China Closets, Cupboards, Safes, Lounges, Carpet, Matting all kinds of chairs and all kinds of House Furniture Goods.

Your orders for
FLOORING AND CEILING
for my planing mill will have prompt attention if left at my Hardware Store.
Walter Watson.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest merican Fire Insurance Co.
Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 21, 1898.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."
—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

The Democratic Nominees for Judges of the Superior Court.

First District—George H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Second District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

For Congress, Third District—Charles R. Thomas, of Craven.

FOR SOLICITORS.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy.

Seventh District—C. M. McLean.

SUCCESS AND THE NEW PROBLEMS

Looking back over the events of the short campaign which ended in the surrender of Santiago, we cannot withhold a full measure of praise for General Shafter and his brave troops. It is really a very remarkable victory. Nature did a great deal for the defense of the place, and several centuries of work upon its fortifications by the trained engineers of a warlike nation, developed its capacity for resistance to a high degree. Starting in with an army of 16,000, swelled to 19,000 at the time of the battle of the 1st and 2nd, General Shafter has succeeded in securing the surrender of an army of 22,750 men and half of the Province of Santiago.

The result is the more noteworthy because the commander was subjected to all manner of unfavorable criticism at the hands of the anti-Shafter press and public.

The haphazard way in which we entered upon this war is again illustrated by the difficult problem of civil government for our newly acquired territory which confronts us in the moment of victory. The same question in a less acute form arose with Dewey's victory. But Manila is a long way off, and distant obligations are easier put off. Besides, in the case of the occupation of Cuba, we are confronted by a state of affairs which goes to the root of the whole Cuban question as it appeared to us before we took the fateful plunge of interference.

Our despatches show that already the relations between our army and that of the Cubans are strained to the last degree of tension. If the stories of the contemptuous estimate in which our officers and men hold the Cubans under Garcia be not exaggerated, it will be but a short time before the severance of friendly relations of the two forces must come.

Great problems of statecraft are foreing themselves upon our attention now. As we remarked before the war was undertaken by us, so it is proving to be the case, that not a particle of good is coming to the South as a result of the war, while huge debts are being piled up and the central government is acquiring a vast addition of strength at the expense of democracy.

It will be useful at this turning point in our career to consider carefully the means which the Washington authorities have adopted for meeting the new obligations which General Shafter's success has imposed upon us. We subjoin the scheme of government for our newly acquired "Province" which the President has just issued.

How Santiago Will Be Ruled.

Washington Post, July 19.]

A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued last night by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of Gen. Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the Island of Cuba, and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba:

The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir:—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation shall be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The Judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it, save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats, belonging to the state, may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship, and to the arts and sciences, and all school houses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the Judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War;
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin cabled the document to Maj. Gen. Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago.

Items from Adjoining Communities of Bladen and Cumberland Counties and St. Paul's.

ST. PAUL'S, N. C., July 19, 1898.

The heaviest rain of the season fell in this community on last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gillis, of Parkton, were among the welcome visitors to St. Paul's last Sunday.

A protracted meeting will be carried on at Green Springs Baptist Church in upper Robeson county during this week.

Mr. Fred McIver, of Rockingham, N. C., is visiting friends and relatives in this community.

Mr. Lutha Biggs, our prominent mail carrier between St. Paul's and Lumberton, is spending some time with his parents at Saddle tree.

Mr. C. C. Bullard, the photographer who is now located at St. Paul's, had his tent burned on last Thursday. It caught from the lamp used in the dark room.

Great Bravery and a Trace of Cowardice.

New York World's Correspondent off Santia o July 10.

Deserters say the Spaniards have never recovered from the fierceness of the attack of July 1. Unwilling to call the American soldiers brutes, they call them fools

"The pigs charged up the hill like fools," say the Spaniards. "They are mad men, imbeciles. They don't know what danger is." * * *

OFFICERS ACCUSED OF COWARDICE.

The spirit of the men in the trenches is improving daily. It never was low except in the case of Seventy first New York Volunteers, whose soldiers bitterly accuse several officers of cowardice under fire. A thorough investigation of the conduct of those officers is going forward.

The Land of the Sky.

NO. V.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 30.

Saturday afternoon found us *en route* for Biltmore, past the Normal College which is situated on a hill commanding a magnificent view, and is approached by a drive bordered by black pines—on beyond Kenilworth Inn most appropriately named, on and on around the hillside until we reach Biltmore Station. We approach with sinking hearts, neither of us being known at the office, and the remainder of the drive depending on our "pass." Miss Moss went in while I trembled outside. After saying she was in good standing in the Presbyterian church, and that we were driving Dr. Campbell's horse, a pass was given to her, which read thus: Visitors must not write their names *anywhere*; they must not pluck a leaf or blade of grass; they must not take photographs of any point; carriage wheels must not touch borders; and the coachman must be made to observe this last injunction.

We drove gaily around the square, past the church, schoolroom and rectory, which are in a group on the north of the office square.

The same style of architecture is employed in all the buildings: granite and brick walls, quaint, low roofs, and tiny square windows. Ivy vines curtain the windows and convert the walls into masses of rich heavy green; the lawns are carpets of grass, and the streets are perfect. We approached the first entrance, two massive stone pillars supporting heavy iron gates leading through the broad stone arch into fairy land beyond.

The keeper's wife sat by the gate watching the gay throng as it crowded past. The keeper himself stood by the roadside to receive the passes. We handed ours without a pause, but were told in gruff tones to "stop until I read that pass," a bit of formality increasing our anxiety, We were "passed" how ever and once inside we forgot all save the wondrous beauty round us. The driveway winds along the banks of the Swannanoa, bounded on one side by a wall, built of huge granite blocks over which the creeping ivy grows luxuriantly, on the other by a hedge of roses, yucca, cactus, azaleas and the superb rhododendron. The roadsides are sometimes masses of white roses, then hedges of pink and crimson ones, banks of ferns, miniature lakes where pond lilies grow in profusion, and clusters of rare plants bearing crimson berries and glossy thorny leaves. [A northerner remarked: "There are the holly *trees* getting ready for Christmas."]

These plants are growing in apparent confusion, but it is really landscape gardening, requiring great thought and care. There are two hundred varieties of rhododendrons alone, and a specimen of every plant that can be made to grow in the open air in this climate, can be found within the bounds of the estate. The conservatories [which are not open to visitors] furnish hundreds more. There is a plan for the construction of an arboretum twelve miles long, and in this will be collected the specimens that can not be grown outside.

There are many surprises for the traveler—grottoes and rills and tiny stone bridges festooned with ivy and honeysuckle and ever and anon glimpses of the eternal hills.

The mansion is four miles from the entrance, on a mountain top that has been cut away and leveled to form a site commanding a view in every direction that is unparalleled. Built of stone, beautifully chiseled and polished, ornamented with exquisite carvings, the main entrance guarded by two huge stone lions, surrounded on all sides by the most sublime works of nature and the perfection of human art, it stands alone, glistening in the sunlight, an enduring evidence of man's power.

The lawn is protected on either side by an iron fence fifteen feet high. Great stone pillars surmounted by carved figures command the approach. The public is allowed to drive through the first gate and straight across to the other, a distance of one hundred yards for which time one has a full front view of the mansion two hundred yards away. Nor may one pause an instant, on that sacred ground, for "Drive on ladies, you can't stop there," rings in the ears of any one who attempts it.

Here one gets a view of the "Horse back Approach," an immense structure, the summit of which is reached by inclined planes going back and forth but ever higher and higher.

We hear of the rare and exquisite furnishings—fabrics so delicately woven that they fall to pieces in this climate. The satin damask hangings imported from France at for forty seven dollars a yard, and the superb gilded furniture in the breakfast room. A tennis court and a japanese tea house lie on the right and a little in advance of the conservatories and flower beds. This spot is made beautiful by fountains, tiny lakes and costly statuary. The stables stand in the rear.

Leaving the Mansion to the right we wind around the hillside across the lake and find ourselves on the banks of the French Broad. After driving for a mile or more we reach the second lake, a perfect picture. Its glassy bosom is gently ruffled by the breeze, two miniature emerald islands rise above the surface, and here and there, is mirrored in matchless beauty, the superb structure on the mountain top. We turn aside and follow the road leading by the river banks. Just here can be found some of the most beautiful views on the French Broad River.

The superintendents of the different departments of work live in very comfortable brick residences, and all are under Mr. McName. The road force alone consists of one hundred men. All roads are macadamized.

In the farming section the hills are clad to the summit with wheat, oats, and corn. The truck farms were in perfect order, tho' they do not rival those in the eastern section in point of productiveness.

The dairies and poultry yards were not open to visitors.

At the foot of a bold cliff, beneath a huge rock, a spring bubbled up, the water conveyed therefrom in iron pipes. This at least was free and the drinking cup rare and unique, a *rusty, battered, baking powder can.*

At the end of ten miles the Swannanoa is reached again, and we pass out, not through the main entrance, but across the bridge which spans the river just above, past the herbarium, up the hillsides to Connally's drive. This is a rarely beautiful spot. The air is heavy with the odors of countless flowers; banks of crimson and white verbena, long rows of holly hocks and nasturtiums, and beds of larkspurs border the roadside. The panorama beggars description: to the left, five miles away, like a tiny castle on the mountain side, is Biltmore; to the right, like a silver thread, flows the Swannanoo; at our feet lie the herbarium and the truck farms, covering acres and acres, and apparently no larger than a small garden.

The dairy and truck wagons visit Asheville daily and a large force of men is constantly employed. In this, at least, Biltmore has been a god send to the laboring class in the community and verily it is a source of great pleasure to aesthetic minds.

BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

Toral's Pleading Letter.

A Washington telegram of Saturday's date says:

The Department to-day posted a bulletin containing this letter from General Toral, the surrendered Spanish commander, to General Shafter, and transmitted by the latter to Washington:

Santiago de Cuba, July 16.—To his Excellency, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces—Excellent Sir: I am now authorized by my Government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you, and requesting that you designate the hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your Excellency, to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of arms so as to note on the capitulations, also the great courtesy of your great graces, and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the Peninsula with the honors the American army do them, the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

[Signed] JOSE TORAL,
General Commanding
Fourth Army Corps.

GENERAL SHAFTER,
Commanding American Forces.

Secretary Alger states most positively that the Spaniards will not be allowed to retain their arms.

Adjutant General Corbin said, concerning this, the first letter received from General Toral:

"The terms of surrender distinctly state that the Spanish troops should not retain their arms. This letter, just posted, is probably not the last one given by General Toral when he surrendered this morning, but the one sent last night, and the full details in regard to the surrender are yet to come."

The remarkable letter from General Toral to General Shafter completely mystified all the officials here who read it. Every reader interpreted it differently, and agreed that it must have been wretchedly translated before its transmission to Washington.

The letter indicated, however, the Spanish General's idea that if his men retained their arms, even in packing boxes, upon their arrival in Spain they might technically claim to have only evacuated Santiago. On the other hand, returning without arms, they would have surrendered, and in General Toral's opinion he would be liable to court-martial and even to the imposition of the death penalty.

SCENES OF SURRENDER.

At General Wheeler's Headquarters, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16.—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in Eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque ceiba tree, half way between the lines, shortly after midnight.

Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing Gen. Toral but the invitation was declined, and the conference was held under the spreading ceiba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of Mass on his first landing in Cuba, near Havana.

Various preliminary technical obstacles having been disposed of, and Captain Miley, one of the American commissioners, having drawn up thirteen articles of a general nature, these were submitted to General Toral personally. He made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender," and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterwards be sent to Spain either on the same ships with the troops or on some other ships.

MUST TAKE THEIR HONOR ALONG.

General Toral further remarked that he expected our Commissioners, as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people, would not seek to humiliate his army or make it appear that he was vanquished. As brave men his soldiers desired to go home with honor. They had simply yielded to superior force, and they would prefer dying to going home without their honor.

Our Commissioners could not resist this appeal, but said it lay beyond the terms laid down by our government and they could only recommend the matter to Washington.

General Toral returned to the city to consult with General Linares, who had been erroneously reported dead.

General Toral and the Spanish Commissioners returned later, saying they desired a still further extension of time and a change in the phraseology of the articles. This General Wheeler firmly declined.

WHEELER MADE THEM SIGN.

Shortly after midnight General Wheeler suggested that the good faith of the Spanish Commissioners be tested. All the articles were read, and each Commissioner in turn was asked if they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative General Wheeler asked them to affix their signatures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but they could not well refuse. When all had signed the Commissioners separated, to meet again in the morning.

The present municipal authorities are to continue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked. The water main, which was cut, is to be repaired.

All the artillery and the batteries at the harbor entrance are to be left intact, and we are to obtain possession of the gunboat in the harbor.

The condition of the city of Santiago is said to be dreadful, with filth and stench everywhere. There is much sickness among the Spanish soldiers, due to bad and insufficient food, and there are many yellow fever cases in the hospitals.

Had Typhoid Fever.

"My system was very much run down by typhoid fever. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the effect was most invigorating. It gave me a new lease of life, and I have enjoyed good health ever since taking it, and have been able to follow my usual business." J. A. CONNER, JR., Rockbridge Baths, Virginia.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, billiousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. King Bros.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

Red Springs, N. C., July 16, '98.

The Rockingham District Conference met in the Methodist Church of this place Thursday, July 14, at 10 a. m. The Presiding Elder is Rev. W. H. Moore, D. D., and H. Clay Wall, of Rockingham, is Secretary.

The conference is well attended, and progressing finely. Rev. W. W. Rose was not present at 11 a. m., the 14th, so Dr. Moore preached in his place. Much of the time was taken up in interesting talks on Sunday Schools by Revs. Shamburger and Bundy, and Mr. H. C. Wall and others. Rev. Mr. Pate preached at night.

Friday was Missions Day.

Much discussion on Home and Foreigh Missions, and a good sermon at 11 a. m. by Rev. Jesse Page on "Missions." Text: Give ye them to eat.

In the afternoon Rev. M. D. Hix, Mr. W. L. Parsons and others, made interesting talks on Missions.

Rev. J. C. Kilgo, D. D., spoke an hour on Education, Missions and Methodism. He strongly advocated the support of Methodist Institutions by Methodists. He spoke of the great progress Trinity is making, and predicts that in 10 years it may outstrip old Vanderbilt itself. He believes in good old time Methodism—more feeling, more spirituality, more shouting if they feel like it. Says the intellectual is often put above the spiritual in college training, but that such ought not to be so.

He was not bitter against other colleges, &c. I think his address was favorably received by most people, if not all.

He preached 72 minutes in the Presbyterian Church to a large crowd last night. Text: I Cor. 2: 9 and 10—But as it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, &c. He spoke of the unsearchable riches of the Gospel, the work of the Holy Spirit, the importance of christian choirs, and consistency in christian life. He said a preacher can not preach from a text he never experienced or tested. He must know and feel what he talks. He said he heard a minister giving in his experience at Charlotte the day before. He has a wife and 10 children and has received only $82 this year, and says he is happy.

The Conference will continue today, and there will be preaching tomorrow and tomorrow night.

BEAVER DAM ITEMS.

BEAVER DAM, July 11, 1898.

"Lay-by time" is rolling around and the happy time is coming to many a weary farmer boy, who has ploughed the hard clods through the Spring and Summer, when fishing parties, picnics and protracted meetings are in order. The boys are idle now and don't you bet the girls are not happy too, for the boys can take them to all the places of pleasure and chat them so gaily in the happy Summer time—the time for lovers to meet and be happy, when nature is crowned with her Summer glory.

Mrs. J. H. Weathington is very sick, we are sorry to say.

Miss Rosa D. Bullard of Vander, N. C., is spending this week with her cousin, Miss Bertie C. Bullard.

Rev. R. A. Hedgpeth filled his regular appointment at Beaver Dam Church last Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. C. A. Jenkins filled his appointment at Clay Fork Academy last Saturday evening.

Mr. Cicero Bullard is smiling—it is a girl.

We are glad to hear of the improvement in the health of Miss Bessie Bullard.

The rain has made crops look a sight better. Before the rain came corn would twist up and gardens were drying up very fast. The rain came in an opportune time for our section.

We had the pleasure of looking over the "Turnbull" farm a few days ago. This is a grand sight to look at, for you can stand and look about as far as you can, and nothing but a fine field of corn appears in sight. We did not have time to go over all the vast territory of corn, but learned that Messrs. Haywood Fisher and T. C. Davis & Bros. had a hundred acres or more in fine corn. But the farm that attracted our attention most was the one owned and managed by Mr. D. E. Beard, about one hundred acres in cultivation this year and about thirty acres resting, and still two hundred more to cut down, and all this drained, As we crossed ditch after ditch, and through one "cut" of corn out into another, each one seeming to be the best, and then turning around and looking back over what we had already come through, and, looking ahead, all we could see was corn, corn, we silently mused, an old sentence that we learned in grammar long ago coming into our mind: "Still the wonder grew that one small head could carry all he knew." It takes a wonderful amount of brain work and ploughing to carry on such work and do it in only about four or five years. Mr. Beard is to be congratulated on the grand success he has made and the way he has opened up the section in which he lives and made it one of the best for farming on the east side of the Cape Fear in the county. Surely Mr. Beard is a benefactor to his section.

But his is not the only farm in this large opening. Further on, down the creek, are the farms of Mr. Alex. Faircloth (not so large, but full, very full of corn) and Messrs. Duncan, Robert and George Beard, Simon Smith and Miss Sarah Fort, all good cuts of this fine land and part of it under cultivation. Truly this is a land of corn.

Mr. D. M. Beard the School Committeeman for the "Turnbull" part of the township let out the contract for building the school house here last Saturday. Mr. Beard says the house must be built and school must be run. A grand enterprise! Surely education needs to be more generally diffused. Some one has said, and truly said, that "education was a better safeguard to liberty than a standing army." This is clearly demonstrated in the case of Spain just now. Poor Spain, crumbling under the curse of ignorance!

Wasn't that a grand victory of Sampson and Schley! We all should be proud of our navy. Within two or three months of each other two of the greatest naval victories that were ever known on the high seas, and all the glory coming to "Old Glory"—the United States.

And still they keep smiling at each other. These are happy times in far away Beaver Dam. We think they will all get there after awhile, for the way they smile at each other is funny to see. We smile too. We always shout, laugh, cry and mourn with our friends. So we are happy now: all our friends are happy now, and aren't they having a time, loving is so nice.

JACK.

DUBLIN ITEMS.

DUBLIN, BLADEN CO., N. C.,
July 17, 1898.

Died at his home near here on the 14th inst., Col. S. F. Dickson in the 81st year of his age. He was a consistent member of Purdie's M. E. Church, at which place his remains were interred the 15th inst., at 4 p. m. M.

Marriage at Hoke's Factory.

Saturday evening at the bride's residence on Massey's Hill, J. T. McKay, Esquire, united in marriage Mr. S. J. Turner and Miss Martha Holder, both of this county.

To Go Into the Hospital Corps.

Mr. Chas. Troy, who could not pass the regular examination, has determined to get into service some way, so he has gone to Raleigh to stannd an examination for a position in the hospital corps.

Harry Rosenthal Alright.

Harry Rosenthal who was reported killed at Santiago, was not in the army at all. Mr. Chas. Rose received a letter from him this morning stating that he is clerking in a large dry goods store in New York.

News of Interest.

The state auditor is collecting some statistics which show that there are 908 registered whiskey distilleries in operation in North Carolina, while Virginia has 518 and Kentucky 377. He says it is reasonable to believe there are two illicit distilleries for each one registered.

Mr. Taylor Discharged.

Private S. M. Taylor, of Company A, Second Regiment, has been discharged from service on account of physical disability, and has returned home to his business and family.

Rankins' Furniture Factory to be Started Up.

Mr. Chas Rankin has returned from Latta, S. C., and will commence operating his furniture factory as soon as possible. This is good news for Fayetteville, and we trust Mr. Rankin will met with the success he deserves.

Got His Throat Cut.

Add Tindall, a Fayetteville boy, got into a fight in Hope Mills Sunday and during the scuffle was very badly gashed across the throat. He will probably recover. It is not known who did the cutting.

A Narrow Escape.

Sunday afternoon John McDougald, a porter at the Hotel LaFayette, was hoisting an elevator, with a truck on it, when the handle of the truck, which was carelessly left projecting over the body of the elevator, struck the first floor, dumping the heavy instrument in the shaft, and which descended squarely on the head of the boy below. McDougald's head was badly cut and bruised, but he was not hurt seriously.

May Go Into Business Here.

Our former young townsman Mr. Isadore (Bud) B Rosenthal, is in the city for the purpose of ascertaining the advisability of establishing a clothing and gents' furnishing store in the now vacant Rosenthal store on Hay Street.

Mr. Rosenthal has been with Seigle, Cooper & Co., the great department store in New York, in which establishment he held a responsible position. We trust that he will make up his mind to remain.

A Pleasant Arrangement.

The congregations of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches will hold joint services on Sunday evening during the remainder of July and through out the month of August. This arrangement applies, of course, to the *night services only*, and was inaugurated Sunday with a joint meeting in the Presbyterian church at 8:30 p. m., at which Rev. Dr. Nash preached.

We think this will prove to be a pleasant departure in the way of summer evening services, and we confidently hope that it will bear good fruit, and will be the means of knitting more closely the bonds of christian interest and fellowship between the members of these two churches.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Death of Mrs. Emma Hahr Dobbs.

Older residents of Fayetteville will remember Major F. J. Hahr, a Swede, who before the civil war was Professor of Music at the Female Seminary, now the F. M. A. On the outbreak of the war Professor Hahr entered the Confederate service and became Major of artillery, we believe. The Richmond (Va.) Times of the 15th contains the following notice of the death of his daughter, who, we think, was born in this city. Maj. Hahr's wife was Miss Hartman, of Fayetteville.

Says the Times:

News has just been received by Mr. F. C. Hahr of the sudden death of his niece, Mrs. Emma Hahr Dobbs, wife of the Hon. James M. Dobbs, of Georgia, until recently United States Consul to Chili. Mrs. Dobbs was the daughter of the late Major Frank J. Hahr, of the Confederate Army, and was well known throughout the Southern States as a brilliant pianiste.

Was Very Nervous

Had Smothering Spells and Could Not Sleep—Doctors Called It Neuralgia and Indigestion.

"I had pains in my head, neck and shoulders and all through my body but they were most severe in my left side. The doctor called it neuralgia and indigestion. I was confined to my bed for eight months. I was very nervous, had smothering spells and could not sleep. I read of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and of a case similar to mine. My husband procured a bottle, and I began taking it. After taking one bottle I felt better, was able to rest and my appetite improved. I continued until my nervousness was cured and I was much better in every way. My husband has also been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY S. STONE, Spainville, Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Our Teachers in Washington.

NO. I.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

The meeting of the National Educational Association in Washington will not soon be forgotten by the thousands of visitors from the various States of the Union. Great preparation had been made by the local committee for a large number of guests and the reception and entertainment throughout was characterized by a thoughtful cordiality that was delightful. The weather was pleasant and there was an entire absence of dust. It was a grand opportunity for the educators of the north, east, south and west to mingle together, to learn of each other and catch new inspiration for the work of the future.

It was an opportunity, too, to see the capital of our great country and learn by observation something of the workings of the government. Indeed, there is so much to see and learn in Washington, it is impossible to give as much time and thought to the work of the Association as could be given in a city less interesting. Many of the teachers had ridden from one to three thousand miles and were determined to see as much as possible of the city of which they had heard so much. Most of the States had special headquarters and there was considerable rivalry as to which State could furnish the largest delegation.

Ohio, it was said, usually sends a thousand and this year claimed that number or more.

Nothing had been left undone for the comfort of the visitors and in many places of interest could be seen the inviting initials, N. E. A.

Of a special educational value to teachers was the exhibit of books and school appliances. The large publishing houses of the United States vied with each other in the variety and magnitude of their exhibits and among them could be found much to interest every teacher from the Kindergarten to the University.

Some of the subjects on the programme for discussion were as follows: "The development of the inner life of the child", "Rational Psychology", "The personality of the teacher" "The educational and culture value derived from the study of mathematics", "The mental disintegration in children occasioned by certain erroneous school methods", "Influence of topography and climate on the historical development of the United States", "Necessity of stimulating and utilizing spontaneous individual purpose on the part of of the pupils."

Many of your readers, Mr. Editor, are familiar with the scenes in and around Washington, but for your younger readers and those who have never visited the "Paris of America," we will note a few of the things that claim the attention of the tourist.

NO. II.

"Be sure to see the New Congressional Library," was the parting injunctions laid upon our party before leaving for Washington. And having seen this magnificent granite structure, in the Italian Renaissance style, covering 3½ acres and costing ten million dollars, we would lay the same injunction upon those who visit the capital city.

The reading room is nearly circular and its walls are decorated with arches of richly carved marbles.

On the interior we find numerous statues of men eminent in literature and science and emblematic decorations in oil painting and fresco.

Among the inscriptions we recall the following: "They are never alone who are accompanied with noble thoughts", "As one lamp lights another nor grows less so nobleness enkindleth nobleness", "Too low they build who build beneath the stars." Above the statue symbolizing history are Tennyson's words: "One God, one law, one element and one far far off divine event, to which the whole creation moves."

With our limited time we could, of course, take but a cursory view of the thousands of readable volumes on the shelves. Although everyone is anxious to see the Library, the central attraction and the most conspicuous object in Washington is the Capitol, constructed in the purely classic style with a centre and two projecting wings, and is ornamented on the east front with 68 Corinthian columns. The central building is of freestone, the wings are of white marble. The capitol is pronounced by tourists to be the most imposing modern edifice in the world.

While in the capitol we spent an hour or two in the galleries of the House of Representatives witnessing the closing scenes of Congress. After adjournment the hundreds in the galleries joined with the members in singing, "My country 'tis of Thee", "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue", "Dixie", etc. Three cheers were given for McKinley, Reed, the army and navy, Joe Wheeler and W. J. Bryan. It was an inspiring scene and a very good humored demonstration.

On the grounds at the White House large crowds gathered Saturday evening to hear the exquisite music of the Marine Band. The East Room is open to visitors from 10 to 2 daily except Sundays and holidays.

The White House is stately and simple and presents the air of dignity and repose. It is of Virginia freestone and was painted white to obliterate the marks of the fire of 1814, when the British burned the building, leaving nothing but the walls.

At every turn we are confronted by the Washington Monument, the highest stone structure in the world. It is built of great blocks of crystal Maryland Marble lined with blue gneiss.

One should not fail to see the Zoological Park with the great variety of animals, the Botanical Garden, with its fine collection of trees, shrubs and flowers from many climes, the Navy Yard with its ponderous machinery and big cannons—two of which were taken from the "Maine," the Fish Commission, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the National Museum, Mt. Vernon—Washington's old home—16 miles distant, beautifully located on the Potomac, Arlington, which was once Gen. Robt. E. Lee's home, now the National Cemetery. At Mt. Vernon our party were much interested in the relics of Gen. Washington. One of the most interesting was the key of the Bastile—the old French prison destroyed in 1789—presented by LaFayette to Washington.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. King Bros.

A Woman's Wish

for dishes that can be thrown away after every meal, to avoid the tiresome task of dish-washing, cannot be granted. Would she have the next best thing? Let her wash the dishes—so easily it's almost a pleasure—with

GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

It cuts the grease, and a good rinsing will leave the dishes delightfully clean.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Philadelphia. Boston.

The Neill Waddill Convention.

The Neill Waddill-Sutton faction of the Republican party met in the court house Saturday and organized by calling Capt. W. P. Wemyss to the chair.

Delegates were chosen to the several conventions, and when the convention adjourned it was subject to the call of the chairman for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Judge Sutton for Judge of the criminal court.

A resolution recommending fusion with the populists was unanimously passed.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Slocomb, pledging the convention to abide by the decision of the State convention as to the lawful delegation was defeated by acclamation, Waddill saying that the "renegades" might pack the committee on credentials.

Waddill completely dominated the convention and made a speech bitterly denouncing the McCaskill,-Cotton,-Smith faction.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

State Troops.

The F. I. L. I. (Co. A.) left Raleigh Sunday for Tybee Island, Ga. Col. Olds, writing from Raleigh Sunday, says:

Six companies of the Second Regiment left here at 7:30 this morning. Many of the officers and men of the six companies remaining went to the place of embarkation and witnessed the departure. Col. Burgwyn gave personal attention to various details of the embarkation. The Seaboard Air Line transported three companies and the Southern three others. Each train had fourteen cars. Maj. Cotton, of the Third Battalion, was in command of one train and Maj. Wilder of the other. Each of these officers is delighted at the assignment. So are the company officers. But blue indeed are the officers who remain.

A Big Deed.

Isaac A. Murchison, Esq., of the law firm of Murchison & Pope, showed us a deed this morning executed by the heirs of the Bullock estate, in favor of C. W. Brazzle, conveying the estate of Chas. Bullock, the deceased partner of Brazzle; the consideration being $20,000 in cash. The deed was decorated with twenty one-dollar internal revenue stamps.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 21, 1898

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Harper Whiskey,
Clyde Line—Sailing Days.
Jno. E. Fowler, M. C.—Notice.
B. R. Taylor, Assignee—Re-sale.
A. S. Huske—At the Hay St. Grocer's.
T. B. Newberry—Fine Lot of Furniture.
S. P. Hatton, President—Claremont College.

Minstrel Show.

The members of the Chicora Fire Company will shortly give a minstrel show for the benefit of the coming Confederate Veterans' Re-union in this city.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. King Bros.

Death of Mr. Richard Fitzell.

The sad death of Mr. Richard Fitzell this (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock of peritouitis, at his home on Haymount, has cast a gloom over our community. This is truly a great loss.

Mr. Fitzell lived in our community for five years. He possessd those marked traits of character that go to make a splendid man. He has won the esteem of all.

Richard Fitzell was born in Moorestown, N. J., June 2nd. 1854. He leaves three brothers, William and John, of Sparrow's Point, Baltimore county, Md., and Thomas, our fellow townsman. He leaves a widow and five children.

The funeral will be from the residence on Haymount on Thursday at 5:30 p. m.

Sick headache, billousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. King Bros.

An Inspiring Ceremony.

A press dispatch from Santiago says:

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic Cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas—the club of San Carlos; on the other, a building of much the same description, is the Cafe de la Venus.

TROOPS DRAWN UP IN PLAZA.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth Infantry, headed by the Sixth Cavalry Band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second Cavalry, with drawn sabers, under command of Capt. Brett. Massed on the stone flagging, between the band and the line of horsemen, were the brigade commanders of Gen. Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Capt. McKittrick, Lieut. Miley, and Gen. Wheeler; immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend, "Vive Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were people of the town, principally women and non combatants. As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Capt. McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

SALUTE FROM CAPRON'S BATTERY.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Capt. Capron's battery, firing a salute of twenty one guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops. The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly Gen. McKibbin called for three cheers for Gen. Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, Gen. Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of Gen. McKibbin.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. LAW, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Cumberland County Fair.

Preparations have already commenced for the Cumberland County Fair, which will probably be held during the second week in November. The Agricultural Society is now entirely out of debt, and President Watson informs us that every effort will be made to celebrate the great American victories by the biggest fair ever held.

The Situation.

From Monday' Daily

Yesterday the American flag was hoisted over Santiago, and the great victory was made complete.

The War Department posted the following bulletin at 5:15 yesterday afternoon:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 17.

"Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock, hoisted over the house of the civil governor in Santiago. An immense concourse of people was present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presented arms and the band played national airs. A light battery fired a salute of 21 guns. Perfect order is being maintained by the municipal government. The distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gun boat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered. The obstructions are being removed from the mouth of the harbor.

"Upon coming in the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defences. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish been depositing arms since daylight in the armory, over which I have guards. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.

(Signed) "W. R. SHAFTER,
"Major General."

The surrender agreement, as finally signed, consisted of nine articles. The first declares that all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation.

Second—That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third—The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth—That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property.

Fifth—That after the final capitulation, the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.

Sixth—That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a report of the soldiers in the district.

Seventh—That the Spanish General shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

Eighth—That all guerillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly released from parole.

Ninth—That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those "who so bravely defended them."

In reference to the last article, the Government has decided not to return the arms to the Spanish.

THE FORMAL SURRENDER.

A press dispatch from Santiago at noon yesterday says:

Amid impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces, at 9 o'clock this morning. General Shafter and a division and a brigade commander and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.

Trumpeters on both side saluted with flourishes. General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword, after it had been handed to the American commander. Our troops lined up at the trenches, and were eyewitnesses to the ceremony. General Toral rode through the city, taking formal possession. The city had been sacked before they arrived, by the Spaniards.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The expedition to Porto Rico has actually already started. This morning Gen. Miles sailed from Santiago for Porto Rico with the first division of the forces. Thirty thousand men will be sent against it as soon as possible.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

After three days' consultation between the President, Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way. General Miles, with some artillery and troops sailed to-day for Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men. He had been promised by the President that he should go to Porto Rico, and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed to-day from Siboney for Porto Rico 800 miles distant. General Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans. It is estimated that General Miles should arrive by Wednesday night at the point selected for the landing and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept a secret, as the General will land before the full body of his expedition is at hand.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island. The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be swelled soon to 40,000, and if necessary to 70,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to withstand the statement that that number can be ready for service in Porto Rico within a very short time.

THE TROOPS THAT ARE TO GO.

The expedition will be particularly strong with artillery as some of that at Santiago commanded by Gen. Randolph is to be drawn upon. The Tampa troops are known as the Fourth corps under Maj.-Gen. Coppinger, comprising the Second division under Brig.-Gen. Simon Snyder and made up of the First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Schwan, Eleventh and Twelfth United States infantry; Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. Carpenter, Second New York and Fifth Maryland; Third brigade, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana; Third Pennsylvania and First Ohio, Brig.-Gen. Hale; Third division, Brig.-Gen. Kline commanding; First brigade, Col. C. L. Kenan, Fifth Ohio, First Florida and Thirty-second Michigan; Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. Lincoln. Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio and Second Georgia; the provisional cavalry brigade, Col. Noyes, Fifth United States and detachments of First, Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry and eight troops of Rough Riders; artillery brigade, Gen. Randolph, two light and ten heavy batteries It is possible that all of the cavalry will not be called upon.

Gen. Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga Park most of the First and Second brigades of his army corps, the First—these are (in addition to Gen. Ernst's brigade at Charleston) the Second brigade, First division, Gen. Haines, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, Col. J. S. Culver, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois; Second division, Col. J. S. Poland commanding. First brigade, Brig. Gen. C. T. Roe, Thirty first Michigan, First Georgia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First West Virginia; Third brigade, Brig. Gen. Rosser, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota.

COL. BRYAN'S REGIMENT.

A dispatch from Omaha says:

The regiment commanded by Col. W. J. Bryan marched at 9 o'clock this morning from its encampment at the fort to the train, and started for Jacksonville.

Many persons turned out to see the troops parade the streets, and there was much music, waving of flags and cheering.

Col. Bryan and his staff will go by way of Chicago with half of the troops, while the remainder will go by way of St. Louis.

The regiment is under hurry orders and the understanding is that it will join the army of occupation of Porto Rico at once. There was much satisfaction expressed by the troops at their departure.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Porto Rican expedition is now the absorbing topic of interest. As told in the OBSERVER yesterday General Miles, with several thousand troops, is now making his way to Porto Rico and will be followed by other troops as fast as possible.

Admiral Sampson has received final orders from the navy department as to the part the American fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required, and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no Spanish fleet in San Juan harbor, or other Porto Rican ports, the navy has a limited field of operation. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army.

TO SEND THE SPANIARDS HOME.

Bids will be opened to day in New York, in the presence of Colonel Hecker, chief of the transportation bureau of the war department, for the conveyance home to Spain of the Spanish army captured by Gen. Shafter. Meanwhile, in advance of the opening, a bid has come to the department from one of the big foreign steamship lines, proposing to carry 18,000 men from Santiago to Cadiz for the lump sum of 125,000 pounds. Any increase or diminution in the number will be charged for in the same proportion. This bid is being held up, subject to the formal opening tomorrow.

The war department yesterday posted the following bulletin:

Headquarters Near Santiago, July 19.—My ordnance officer reports over ten thousand rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Will send officers and troops tomorrow to receive surrender of interior garrisons. About 2,000 at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender of garrisons at Guantanamo, Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo.

(Signed) W. R. Shafter,
Maj. General.

Secretary Alger said this afternoon that it is probable that the total number of Spanish soldiers who will have to be transported to Spain will reach the 25,000 estimated by Gen. Shafter, as Gen. Toral's reports did not cover quite all the soldiers who would be turned over.

A despatch from Santiago yesterday says:

The city of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets and low, one-storied dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, sky blue and vivid shades of green predominating. These with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint verandas, show evidences of past picturesqueness. But everything is now in a state of

DILAPIDATION AND DECAY

and the city is but a shadow of its former self. The majority of the houses are absolute ruins, and public squares, once green with fountains playing in their centre, are now neglected. But, here and there through the open doors of more pretentious dwellings, one meets with the vision of an open court filled with palms, brilliant hued pouchianos and other flowering trees and plants. It is like brief glimpses of a happy past long gone. There is no sewerage. The drainage is all from the surface into the harbor, and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarters around the bull-ring to the northwest of the city, is the seeding centre of malaria, typhoid and other low fevers.

There are four hospitals in the city—the Civil hospital, presided over by the Sisters of Charity; the Military, Mercedes and Conchas. In these hospitals are 1,747 patients, which is a comparatively small number considering the lack of food and long siege. It must be remembered that the reconcentredos were never admitted to hospitals, and when the notifications of the proposed bombardment by our batteries were received every patient who could stagger out was driven into the streets.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of house keeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. King Bros.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Garcia Gone to Tell Gomez His Troubles.

Gen. Miles Still Delayed at Santiago.

The Peace Sentiment in Spain said to be Diminishing.

The Cuban Republic to be Ignored—The Carlists Ready to Revolt—An Insurgent Chief and a Spanish Commander Fight to the Death.

Miles not yet Gone.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 20—Gen. Miles cabled the Secretary of War that his departure is being delayed on account of the navy.

Gen. Ernest's brigade of 3,500 men leaves Charleston this evening.

Yellow Fever on the Seneca.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

New York, July 20—The transport Seneca arrived here this morning with the wounded from Santiago. It is believed that there are three cases of yellow fever aboard. Preparatons have been made to receive and care for the wounded at Bellevue Hospital.

The Carlists are Ready for Revolution.

By cable to the Observer.

London, July 20—The English Carlists are ready for an uprising against the Spanish government, which is now believed to be imminent. The Carlists claim to be well supplied with money and are confident that an effort to overthrow the throne will yet be successful.

Trouble at Santiago.

By cable to the Observer

Santiago, July 20.—Gen. Garcia has left the Cuban camp with a body of picked men and started westward to meet and confer with Gen. Gomez relative to his grievances against the Americans. He makes no secret of his resentment against Gen. Shafter and the course pursued since the surrender of the city. His coming conference with the Cuban commander in chief is regarded with the utmost importance. Gen. Garcia is especially dissatisfied over the fact that the Cuban soldiers were not permitted in the city until it is evacuated by the Spanish. General Shafter thinking that the danger of clash is so great that Gen. McKibben has established a thorough system of patrolling the city. A number of Insurgents have been arrested and turned over to the military authorities, they having entered the city disguised as refugees, and attempted to provoke the Spaniards into street riots. This action has intensified the feeling among the Insurgents that the Americans will ignore them in the future formation of the government. The Spanish volunteers are growing restless at the rumor that they are to be sent from the island and may prove troublesome. The archbishop of Santiago received a letter yesterday from a volunteer demanding that he show less friendship with the Americans.

Running from Watson.

By cable to the Observer.

Gibralta, July 20—Three Spanish trans Atlantic liners have arrived here from Cadiz, fearing that Admiral Watson would attack that port and destroy all shipping.

A Proclamation.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 20—President McKinley issued a proclamation today prohibiting the taxation of the whole of the tounage of vessels coming into ports of the United States direct from Copen Hagen.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in latter stages it furnishes prompt relief. King Bros.

The Cuban Republic to be Ignored.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 20—Some apprehension is felt for the outcome of the strained relations growing between the Americans and Cubans at Santiago, but Secretary Alger makes light of the alleged friction. He says it trouble occurs it will be quickly met and conveniently disposed of. A representative of the Junta not in sympathy with the desires of the Cubans to sack the city has cabled Gen. Garcia to restrain his men and permit no actions that may compel the United States to suppress them as menaces to public safety. There is no doubt in official circles that the Cuban republic will be ignored for the present.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. King Bros.

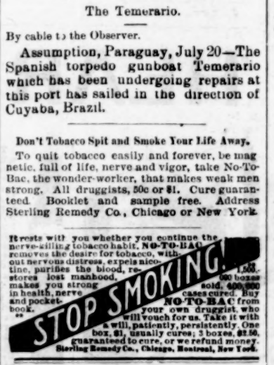
The Temerario.

By cable to the Observer.

Assumption, Paraguay, July 20—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario which has been undergoing repairs at this port has sailed in the direction of Cuyaba, Brazil.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.


Resets will you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. 500 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.
STOP SMOKING

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

Peace Movement Losing Ground.

By cable to the Observer.)

Madrid, July 20—The Press reports that a coalition is being organized between the different parties and against the government on account of the suspension of the constitution. The peace movement is losing ground.

Thrashed the Minister.

By cable to the Observer.

Vancouver, B. C., July 20th.—It is reported that the German minister at Seoul severely thrashed the Corean minister of foreign affairs on account of the latter's refusal to grant certain mining privileges to Germans in the district of Kiejgu.

A Costly Design.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 20—The Navy department continues to receive elaborate designs for the sword to be presented to Admiral Dewey under the act of Congress. One received this morning has the sword bilt set with actual brilliant stones, representing diamonds and rubies. The design itself is much more costly than the majority of swords.

A Fight to the Death.

By cable to the Observer.

Victoria, B. C., July 20.—The steamer Empress of China arrived here this morning having Captain Hodgeson, the commander of the McCulloch during the Manila fight aboard. The press here credits admiral Deiderichs the German commander at Manila with the statement that he prevented the Americans from bombarding the city. It is reported at Hong Kong that an engagement between the Spaniards and insurgents resulting in a heavy loss. Previous to the engagement the Spanish commander challenged the insurgent leader Aguinaldo to mortal combat. Aguinaldo accepted and a terrible struggle resulted in the death of the Spaniard. The steamer also brings the news that the black flag rebellion in China is increasing.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Woods' Seeds Best For the South.

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED

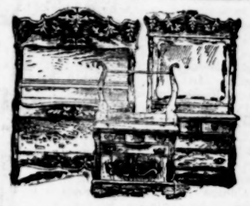
just received by

H. R. HORNE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

Ice Cream Soda.

all flavors. The most popular drink the country over. Generally sold at 10 cents. For sale at 5 cents by

H. R. HORNE.



I am now closing out a

Fine Lot of Furniture

at low prices to make room for our Fall and Winter stock. Our goods are all fresh and latest style.

It will pay you to buy now. Come and see our fine suits, Chairs, Bedsteads, Side Boards, Bureaus, Lounges, Lamps, Matting, China, Closets, Tables, Wardrobes, Pictures, Mattrasses, Bed Springs, &c.

We have a large lot of

New Home Sewing Machines and Refrigerators

at cost to close out.

T. B. NEWBERRY,
Thornton Block,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Soda Water, Limades, Milkshakes, Phosphates,

and other seasonable and refreshing drinks can be obtained at

THE FAYETTEVILLE DRUG STORE,

corner of K. of P. building, as well as

FRESH DRUGS and Careful Prescription Work.

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

J. A. McKETHAN, Manager.

Wiping Out Spanish Atrocities

quick as possible, Uncle Sam will do now in Cuba. For a good, quick and invigorating bath there is nothing like a good, big sponge. We have everything in Summer toilet goods in sponges, combs, brushes, tooth and face powders, toilet waters, perfumes, soaps, &c., that you will need on your vacation.

KING BROS., Druggists,
Hotel LaFayette,
Fayetteville, N. C.

A Shirt Front that Attracts Attention

by the exquisite perfection of its color and finish is the one that you wear from the laundry work that is done here. Cuff, collar, shirt or shirt waist is sent home looking as fresh and perfect as the new article, and we are only too pleased that we can give gratification and satisfaction to our patrons.

LEDBETTER BROS.,

Fayetteville Steam Laundry.

'Phone 42.

A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON BUYER,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON.

Middling,	5
Good Middling, Market—firm.	5¼

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits,	21½
Common Rosin,	80
Virgin,	1 80
Yellow Dip,	1 60

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2.40 @ 3.00
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.00 @ 2.50
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed	14@15
Bacon—hog round per lb—	9
" —ham	10
" —sides	9@10
" —shoulders	8½@9
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	47½50
Peas—clay	60a75
" —mixed	75@80
" —white,	90a$1.00
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	48 @55
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	48@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	50a55
Onions—select—per bushel	100@125
Lard—N. C.	9@10
Tallow	2@4
Ducks	18@20
Hens—per head	23@25
Roosters—per head	20a25
Turkeys—per lb	7½ a 8
Guineas	16@17½
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	20 a 25
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	8 a 10
Eggs—hen,	9 a 10
Eggs duck,	15 a 20
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish	60a80

CLAREMONT COLLEGE, HICKORY, N. C.

Best college in the South for women. A noted health resort in the Mountains of Western, N. C., chartered by the State. Elegant buildings. Faculty of 14 University men and women. Students from nearly every Southern State, also from Canada, northern and western States. Ten full courses of study. Home comforts. Write for catalogue.

S. P. HATTON, A. M., Ph. B., Pres.

Notice.

There will be held a competitive examination at Clinton, on THURSDAY,

The 18th Day of August,

1898, for the purpose of selecting a cadet to Bingham School. This excellent institution of learning gives to each congressional district of the State one cadetship the cadet to be selected only by competitive examination.

JNO. E. FOWLER, M. C.
Per A. H. KOONCE,
Secretary.

Notice of Sale of Accounts.

As assignee of Hollingsworth & Holland and R. M. Nimocks, Assignee, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House, on the 2nd day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., all accounts and notes due said Hollingsworth & Holland, which came into my hands as assets

All parties owing such accounts will please take notice, as I am compelled to make the sale in order to wind up the estate. B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Assignee.

Re-Sale.

By virtue of authority contained in a deed of trust executed by B. F. Beasley and wife June 23rd, 1897, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Market House, in the city of Fayetteville, N. C., on Tuesday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, viz. One undivided third interest in Linwood on Little River.

B. R. TAYLOR, Assignee
of B. F. Beasley.

At the Hay Street Grocer's.

Just received

A Fine Lot of MATCHES,

Parlor, Daisy, Anti-Trust, Bull-Dog, and, last but not least, The Lancer, a Sweedish Match.

Try Silver Doctor Salmon Steak, finest yet,

Grated Pine Apple,
Evaporated Cream,

Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate,

Still selling those fine Mackerel notwithstanding the recent advance of two and 50-100 dollar per barrel.

Corned Mullet, very fine.

Have you tried Heinz's Pickling Vinegar? World's Fair highest award.

Make your cash purchases of me. I'll furnish stamp for the check.

A. S. HUSKE.

HARPER WHISKEY

—IS—

LIQUID MUSIC,
BOTTLED POETRY,
RIPE, MELLOW,
REFRESHING
AND
DELICIOUS.
SOLD IN
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A Clearing Sale AT THE BIG STORE

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes!

80 pairs Men's Fine Hand-sewed Calf Shoes in Lace and Congress. Ziegler Bro.'s and Heiser's makes. former price $5.00 per pair, now $2.50:

4 pair size 5	6 pair size 6½	7 pair size 8	16 pair size 9½
2 " " 5½	2 " " 7	9 " " 8½	7 " " 10
13 " " 6	7 " " 7½	7 " " 9	

48 pairs same makes in assorted tans:

1 pair size 5	2 pair size 6½	8 pair size 8	2 pair size 9½
2 " " 5½	9 " " 7	6 " " 8½	3 " " 10
5 " " 6	3 " " 7½	7 " " 9	

104 pairs, same makes, in patent leather--$5.00 and $6.00 goods at $2.50:

6 pair size 5	12 pair size 6	15 pair size 7	25 pair size 8
5 " " 5½	6 " " 6½	12 " " 7½	6 " " 8½
			17 " " 9

117 pairs Ladies' Tan Oxford Ties, that were $2.00 and $2.50, your choice now at $1.00 per pair:

(Ziegler Bro.'s, Krippendorf's and other good makes)

3 pair size 1	4 pair size 2½	19 pair size 4	1 pair size 4½
5 " " 1½	14 " " 3	32 " " 4½	
13 " " 2	14 " " 3½	12 " " 5	

29 pairs Ladies' Oxford Ties, only in black, $2 Goods, now at $1:

(Same makes and qualities as above.)

9 pair size 1	3 pair size 2½	2 pair size 4½	2 pair size 7
4 " " 1½	3 " " 3	1 " " 5½	
1 " " 2	3 " " 3½	1 " " 6	

26 pairs Ladies' Foxed Shoes---in button and lace, former price $2.25, now 98c. per pair:

(Ziegler Bros.' make.)

1 pair size 1	9 pair size 2½	1 pair size 4½	9 pair size 6½
2 " " 2	2 " " 3	1 " " 6	1 " " 7

27 pairs, same as above, in Misses—sizes 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½ and 1—former price $2.00, now 50 cents per pair.

93 pairs Misses Dongola Kid Shoes—buttoned and laced, patent-leather tips—sizes 11, 12, 13, 1 and 2. These were $1.00 per pair, now 50c. per pair.

300 pairs Ladies' Oxford Ties, Dongola Kid, patent leather tips—sizes 3 to 8, value 75 cents, now 50 cents per pair.

300 pairs Ladies' Oxford Ties, Dongola Kid, patent-leather tips—sizes 3 to 8, worth everywhere $1.25, now 75 cents per pair.

18 pairs Infant's Slippers—several styles—sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. These were 50 and 75 cents per pair, now they go at 10 cents per pair.

Also to close out one case Chambray, solid colors; former price 7 cents; now 2½ cents, ten yards for 25 cents. One case Fancy Crepons, assorted colors; 10 cent goods, now 2½ cents, ten yards for 25 cents. One case Figured Dimity and Fancy Grenadines; regular 10 cent goods, now five cents a yard.

These goods must be moved to make room for others, and we have put the prices so low that they won't be long going. Come at once before they are gone. Bargains in all other goods that we haven't room to mention here.

Frank Thornton Dry Goods Company, AT THE BIG STORE.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.

Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low

PEACE INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.

A famous school for Girls. Very thorough and of high grade.

Judge Geo. D. Gray, Culpeper, Va., says: "I sincerely believe it is the very best female school of which I have any knowledge." Illustrated catalogue free to all who apply.

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON, N. C.

Sixty-second Year Begins September 8th.

Eleven Professors and Instructors.

Three Courses for Degrees.

Ample Cabinets and Laboratories.

LOCATION HEALTHFUL.

GYMNASIUM COMPLETE.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Send for a catalogue.

J. B. SHEARER, President.

Prevention
better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent
Sick Headache,
dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.

The Situation.

From Thursday's Daily.

Unless Gen. Toral surrendered at or before noon the bombardment of Santiago is now in progress. The following dispatch from General Shafter was posted at the War Department yesterday evening:

"Playa del Este, July 13.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. "Headquarters near Santiago, July 13. —Your telegram saying no modifications of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral, and have extended truce until noon to-morrow; told him that his surrender only will be considered and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue to fight. I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender. If he refuses I will open on him at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13 inch shells.

(Signed) SHAFTER."

Soon after the following bulletin was also posted:

"Playa del Este, July 13, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"At a meeting between the lines at which Generals Shafter and Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war and Eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until tomorrow noon to receive answer from his government regarding offer of our government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

(Signed) MILES,

"Major General Commanding."

On the bottom of the bulletin of Miles' dispatch was written:

"The permission to withdraw has been declined by the War Department.

"R. A. ALGER."

A dispatch from Santiago yesterday says:

General Miles went to the front today and will probably remain there the greater part of tomorrow. The General was accompanied by Troop A, of the Second cavalry, the only mounted troop of General Shafter's army.

It was raining heavily when the start was made.

Owing to the deep mud it was almost dark when he reached the front.

To the correspondent of the Associated Press who accompanied him to the front, General Miles said:

"I have not come down here to take command and shall probably remain but a few days. It is too late to make any changes in the plan of campaign, even if I desired to do so. But, I have no complaint to make. Things seem be moving in good shape. I intend to look over our lines and positions and study the situation thoroughly; but, I will not interfere in the conduct of the campaign. This is likely to be the only trip I shall make to the front."

The last two days have been the worst of the campaign, so far as the weather is concerned. Fierce tropical thunderstorms have been frequent, with an almost continuous downpour of rain. The rifle pits and trenches at the front have been flooded and last night few men in the besieging army were able to sleep, owing to the amount of water on the ground.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

Surgeon General Sternberg this afternoon gave out an official statement that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital established at Siboney. He stated that every effort is being made to arrest the progress of the disease by establishing isolation hospitals.

THE SPAT WITH THE IRENE.

The following is Dewey's official dispatch in regard to the Irene affair, an account of which our dispatches gave yesterday afternoon:

To the Secretary of the Navy:

Aguinaldo has informed me that his troops had taken all of Subig Bay except Isla Grand, which they were prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 I sent the Raleigh and Concord there. They took the island and about thirteen hundred men, with arms and ammunition. There was no resistance. The Irene retired from the bay upon their arrival. I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 to meet the second army detachment.

(Signed) DEWEY.

From Friday's Daily.

At three o'clock exactly yesterday afternoon Santiago surrendered to the American forces. At 3:06 o'clock the president heard the following bare announcement: "Santiago surrendered at three." It came from the signal service officers at Playa del Este. Santiago time is 55 minutes ahead of Washington, which accounts for the quick transmission of this announcement. It was four o'clock before the president heard the particulars. A few minutes after five o'clock the little OBSERVER containing nearly a half column telegraphic account of the surrender was being cried in all parts of the city. In fact it contained a wonderfully accurate condensation of all the news to be found in this morning's papers.

A despatch from Washington last night says:

"Santiago surrendered at three," is the significant official announcement that reached the President at 3:06 this afternoon. It came in a dispatch from a signal service official at Playa del Este and told the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners in the most brief and concise form of any of the numerous dispatches laid before the President during the day. The dispatch was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is 55 minutes ahead of Washington, which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commissioners not meeting until 2:30. A few minutes after this message had come to the President the following was received by Chief Signal Service Officer Greely:

"Playa del Este.

"General Greely,

"Washington, D. C.

"Santiago has surrendered.

(Signed) "JONES.

FROM GENERAL MILES.

The War Department has received following dispatch from General Miles written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock:

"Playa del Este, July 14.

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"Before Santiago, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying and General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstables which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

(Signed) "NELSON A. MILES,

"Major General of the Army."

FROM GENERAL SHAFTER.

The Adjutant General received the following from Playa del Este this afternoon:

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

"Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Asseradero on the south to Sagua on the north via Palma with practically the Fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.

(Signed) "W. R. SHAFTER,

"Major General."

THE FUTURE MOVES.

A press dispatch from Washington last night says:

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today when the Spanish colors gave place to the American flag over Santiago. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago had lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly a thousand Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand about 250 American soldiers have been killed and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger after receiving the news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana."

WHAT TORAL SURRENDERED.

The territory surrendered by General Toral is 11,000 square miles with 150,000 inhabitants and contains the cities of Santiago, Guantanamo, Barecos and Sagua de Tanamo.

The region is one of the richest in the island. It has numerous iron and copper mines and magnificent and extensive sugar plantations. Guantanamo and Santiago have the finest coffee plantations on the island.

From Saturday's Daily.

There has been a hitch in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago for the past two days, but this morning it all ended well and the surrender was agreed upon and signed by all parties interested.

A press dispatch from Washington last night says:

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Miles and General Shafter began to arrive in response to Secretary Alger's rather imperative request. The most important of these was an insistance that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they return to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities here did not regard it seriously or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in the laying down of their arms. At the same time it was a point on which neither side appeared to be ready to yield.

A dispatch from Santiago July 14th says:

The reverse to the Spanish arms in Eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with all the Eastern end of the island.

General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter this afternoon at which General Miles was present.

The victorious American army after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accept the news with heartfelt relief. The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth army corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn from Asseradoro, eighteen miles west of Santiago, north through Las Palmas, Palmas Soriana, Alcantaza, to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territery is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000, of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of Eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our Civil War were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistence of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved a foreman worthy of any man's steel."

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in latter stages it furnishes prompt relief. King Bros.

Cervera and His Officers' Quarters at Annapolis.

An Annapolis telegram of the 10th to the Baltimore Sun says:

Captain Cooper, superintendent of the Naval Academy, has completed his preparations for the care of the Spanish officers, forty in number, including Admiral Cervera. The disposition of the authorities is to make their enforced stay in Annapolis as pleasant as is possible under the circumstances. It is probable that all will be allowed the fullest use of the beautiful grounds for promenade and other purposes. The buildings to be occupied by them are known as Goldsborough row, and lie on the southeastern section of the academy, between the old mess hall and the gymnasium.

The quarters are those which are used by the cadets, and bachelor officers and professors when the academy is in session. Each room will quarter two officers, and each officer will have a bed to himself. There are wardrobes and closets for clothes, chairs and a large square table in the centre of each room, with a banging gas lamp over it, with an improved burner. Waiters will attend to the rooms and take care of the apartments. In the bachelors apartments there will be especial accommodation for the officers of highest rank. The rooms are fifteen feet by fifteen, and have ceilings of ten feet. They overtook the parade grounds, and from the porticos that front them the broad stretch of the majestic Chesapeake can be seen. From the rear windows there is a view of the Severn.

IN THE ROOMS OF THEIR VICTORS.

The Spanish naval officers will be quartered in the very Alma Mater of the men who gave them so signal a defeat and made them prisoners. Amongst those who recently occupied these quarters are Lieutenants Hobson and Blue and Cadets Powell and Hart. Hobson's apartments adjoin the Spanish quarters, and he has much valuable naval data there.

The prisoners will be under the patrol of a marine guard of 40.

Some Bubbles Punctured

Says Editor Henry Norman, writing to his London Chronicle:

"The war has taught the United States a severe lesson. A few weeks before the outbreak of hostilities I read in a leading New York paper a carefully detailed estimate, based on returns from every State in the Union, showing that an army of 10,000,000 men could be promptly raised. This ludicrous notion undoubtedly corresponded to the popular view of the country's capabilities. * * * But nobody is misled by it today. The President has called out 200,000 men, and they have responded with extraordinary promptitude. But in a few days two months will have elapsed, and the whole force is yet far from ready to take the field. Fifteen thousand men —nearly all regulars—have gone with Gen. Shafter to Santiago; a few thousand are to be sent to reinforce him as quickly as possible; about 7,000 have gone to Manila: 20,000 are wanted for Porto Rico and are not yet available, while the main army of Cuban invasion will hardly be ready, I should suppose, for another month yet."

[The New York Sun to whom the reference was made explains that 10,000,000 only represented our war potentiality.]

Cowardly Officers or a Lying Corporal.

Newport News Press Di patch.

This corporal was in the fight at El Caney, and is a regular. In speaking of it he said: "That was the hottest fight I ever expect to see. When we made the charge the Spaniards rained Mauser bullets at us, mowing down men like blades of grass. 'To the rear' our officers shouted. But the men shouted, 'To hell with the rear, to the front.' The officers went to the rear, but we stayed at the front. Our company was then in command of the second sergeant, the other officers having left us, and yet I see those officers have been recommended for promotion."

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant Cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the jaw bone and scrape it. Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return. J. N. MURDOCH,
279 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas.

Absolutely the only hope for Cancer is Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

STATE TROOPS.

From Thursday's Daily.

F. I. L. I. to go to Tybee Island.

Mrs. Huske received the following telegram from Captain Huske last night: "Our company assigned for duty at Tybee Island. Do not know when we leave."

B. R. HUSKE.

Half the Regiment to Move.

The Raleigh Post of this morning says:

Col. Burgwyn received a telegram yesterday from the General commanding the Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, that six companies would be detailed at once to do garrison duty at forts along the South Atlantic coast. The order for movement has not been given and the regiment is anxiously awaiting it. The order for the movement may come to-day, or it may be a week or more hence.

Col. Burgwyn, the headquarters and staff officers, and the band will remain here with the other six companies. Majors Wilder and Cotton and their adjutants will go with the companies ordered to the coast. The department ordered that the six companies be selected from the third and first battalions and designated Majors Cotton and Wilder as the officers to accompany them.

The following are the companies that have been selected by Col. Burgwyn to compose the detail and the points of destination to which they will proceed is also given:

Company A, Captain B. R Huske, of Fayetteville, to Tybee Island, near Savannah, Ga.

Company C, Captain Edmund Jones, of Lenoir, to Fort Francis, St. Augustine, Fla.

Company D, Captain R. P. Gray of Greensboro, to Port Royal, S. C.

Company F, Captain S. J. Cobb, of Lumber Bridge, to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Company I, Captain C. W. Jeffreys, of Tarboro, to Fort Francis, St. Augustine, Fla.

Company M, Captain Joseph W. Cooper, of Murphy, to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

All of the companies of the Third, Major Cotton's battalion, are detailed to leave. Two of the companies only from the First, Maj. Wilder's battalion, are ordered away. Captain Cooper and Captain Cobb with their commands go to Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of guarding Spanish prisoners. It is also said they will do duty at the hospital there. Captain Jones and Captain Jefferys, with their commands, will go to Fort Augustine, Fla., to do duty in the fort there. Captain Gray goes direct to Fort Royal, S. C., and Captain Huske to Savannah, Ga.

Maj. John W. Cotton, of the Third battalion, will accompany his command. His headquarters will be at Fort Francis, St. Augustine, Fla. He will be accompanied by his adjutant, Lieutenant Bradley Wooten, and possibly by Sergeant Major Ed S. Battle.

Major Wilder, of the First Battalion, will accompany the two companys of his command to Tybee Island, near Savannah, Ga., where he will make his headquarters. It is not known whether he will be accompanied by Adjutant Gray or Adjutant MacRae.

The Second Battalion and two companies of the First remain here at Camp Russell intact. They are:

Company H, Captain John W. Wagner, Jr., of Asheville.

Company L, Captain J. F. Gibson, of Nantahala.

Company E, Captain J. T. Smith, of Greenville.

Company G, Captain Robert L. Durham, of Gastonia.

Company K, Captain Donald Mac Rae, of Wilmington.

From Friday's Daily.

SECOND PAID OFF YESTERDAY.

The Raleigh Post of this morning says:

The arrival of the paymaster at Camp Dan Russel yesterday brought joy to the hearts of the soldiers of the Second. There is nothing that cheers a soldier so much as the arrival of pay day.

Major Louis Knapp, of the United States Volunteer Army, with his private secretary, arrived in the city yesterday from the East. The work of distributing crisp, clean bills to Uncle Sam's soldier boys was begun as soon as practicable and was not completed until midnight last night. It took about $22,000 to pay the regiment for the month of June. Each private received $15.60. Company A was first lined up and the men walked in the building one at a time and raked their lucre from the rickety old table. Then the other companies came in succession, according to their order.

The Raleigh News and Observer of this morning says:

Yesterday at Camp Russell was a day of life and movement, of joy and sorrow and keen disappointment. The whisperings from Washington that the regiment might be ordered to the front shortly, had set expectation on tip toe, and all day long the officers and men had gone through the routine of camp life with the hope that its dull inaction was soon to end, and a new chapter in the life of the regiment to open.

It was an odd scene that met one after drill was over. Here and there in the company streets were groups of soldiers around some one who had picked up a scrap of information as to the rumored movement. "Does Company A go?" they asked. "Company A goes." And then from the throats of every member of Company A would go up a shout that woke the echoes. When tired of hollering the ever growing group would break into song. Then would come an individual who had been told that Company A did not go, and the song would be hushed, and the merriment would end on the instant.

From Saturday's Daily.

Co. A. (F. I. L. I.) and the five other companies of the Second Regiment detailed for duty at several different stations are expected to leave Raleigh to-day. The Raleigh News and Observer of this morning says:

During the day all doubt had been set at rest and all hope of keeping the regiment together had been dispelled. The orders to move had come and the companies selected to go knew it was their last day in camp.

After the parade was over and the band had played "Dixie" and received the never-failing cheers of the spectators ranged down the length of the grounds, Colonel Burgwyn faced the regiment to address his parting words to the companies ordered away. Col. Burgwn said:

"I am very sorry that this is the last time I shall have the pleasure of reviewing you all together, for some days at least. I am sure that wherever you may go you will behave yourselves as becomes soldiers and North Carolinians."

After the parade the soldiers returned to camp and mingled with the crowd of civilians to say good-bye to acquaintances.

The orders to move made some slight changes in the assignment of companies. The official order was as follows:

"Atlanta, July 14.

"To Commanding Officer Camp Dan Russell, Raleigh, N. C.

"The following changes of station were ordered to day: Major Wilder and Huske's Company A to Tybee Island, Ga.; Major Cotton, and Jones' Company C, and Jeffreys' Company I, to St. Francis' Barracks, Florida; Gray's Company D, to Land's End, near Port Royal, S. C.; Cobb's Company F, and Cooper's Company M, to Fort McPherson, Ga. Companies to take all property and equipments, including tentage and necessary rations. Transportation will be furnished by the chief quartermaster. Troops to be moved at once as soon as transportation is ready. Acknowledge receipt,

"By command

BRIG.-GEN. PENNINGTON.

"HALL, A. A. Gen."

The troops are expected to move this morning as it will require little time to provide transportation. Colonel Burgwyn had not heard from the chief quartermaster up to a late hour on last night and so the time of departure could not be fixed.

Colonel Burgwyn wired Colonel Julian S. Carr, who is still in Washington, yesterday morning, asking that he use his best efforts to have the regiment sent to the front as a whole. Colonel Carr sent the following reply:

"Washington, D. C., July 14.

"Col. W. H. S Burgwyn,

"Raleigh, N. C.

"Am doing all I can. Surrender of Santiago makes it difficult to see Secretary. Will wire you later.

"J. S. CARR"

After the arrival of positive orders to move little hope was entertained that any change in the programme could be secured.

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from Diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

BLOOD POISON CURED.

There is no doubt, according to the many remarkable cures performed by Botanic Blood Balm ("B. B. B.") that it is far the best Tonic and Blood Purifier ever manufactured. All others pale into insignificance, when compared with it. It cures pimples, ulcers, skin diseases, and all manner of blood and skin ailments. Buy the best, and don't throw your money away on substitutes. Try the long tested and old reliable B. B. B. $1.00 per large bottle. For sale by Druggists.

A BAD CASE CURED.

Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months. Nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.,) and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer. Z. T. HALLERTON,
For sale by Druggists. Macon, Ga

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Complete Saw Mill Outfit,
Engine,
Boiler,
11 Mules,
Wagons,
&c.,
For Sale.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Daniel Campbell, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book A, No. 5, page 415, the undersigned will expose to sale to the highest bidder, at time and place mentioned below, the following personal property, to wit: One Sergeant Saw Mill, carriage and fixtures, one Soule Steam Feed and fixtures, one 56-inch Inserted Tooth Circular Saw, one Cut-off Saw and fixtures, and Shafting, Pulleys and Belts attached, one Williamsport Edg r, belts and fixtures, one Set of Shop Tools, two Lumber Trucks, one Saw Mandrel and Pulleys attached (for running large saw), one 5-ply 14-inch Belt 60 feet long, one Tanner & Delaney 40 H. P. Engine, one Tanner Delaney 45 H. P. Boiler, all the belting attached to cut-off saw, four Log Wagons and fixtures, twelve Sets of Harness, eleven Mules, also all other property mentioned and conveyed in said mortgage.

Place of sale: At Mill, 2 miles from Endon, Quewhiffle township, Cumberland county.

Time of sale: Tuesday, July 26th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash

PAGE LUMBER COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgagees
H. L. COOK, Attorney.
July 5th, 1898.

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Fayetteville, N. C.
June 7, 1898 3m

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Law and Insurance Notice.

During the absence of S. H. MacRae in the army the office will be kept open and the senior partner will spend as much of his time as possible in Fayetteville. The Fire Insurance business will be carried on by J. C. MacRae, Jr., for S. H. MacRae & Co., who offer good insurance in first-class companies. J. C & S. H. MacRAE.
June 3, 1898—d&w6w

Gold Medals
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OLD NEWSPAPERS,

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale cheap at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. King Bros.

'HEAR HER!

A WOMAN'S STORY.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Scrofula or Blood Poison for a number of years. The best physicians of Mobile and this city said nothing could be done for me. I took large quantities * * * but found no relief. My limbs were a mass of ulcers, and when I was sent to a physician in Mobile my entire body was a mass of sores. I had given up all hope, and as a last resort tried P. P. P., and after using four bottles (small size), the sores have entirely disappeared, and my general health was never better than at the present time, and people that know me think it a wonderful cure. ELIZA TODD, Milton, Fla.

What can be worse for a woman than an otherwise beautiful skin covered with sores and eruptions? Can you blame people for avoiding women thus afflicted? They are to be pitied; but what woman wants pity? Besides the humiliation of disfigurement, the itching and burning of skin diseases are almost unendurable.

P.P.P.
(Lippman's Great Remedy.)

All women ought to know that all facial and bodily blemishes are caused by impure blood, and are curable. P. P. P. will purify the blood, and when the blood becomes pure all skin diseases vanish.

P. P. P. is a harmless vegetable compound, and never fails to eradicate from the system all traces of Blood Poison, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and Catarrhal affections.

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TO THE PUBLIC:

I herewith recommend to the sufferers of Rheumatism and rheumatic pains, Lippman's P. P. P., as I have carefully tested it and found permanent relief. Also my son, who, for years, has suffered from Rheumatism, has used it for the last year with good results, and has not suffered since, and is still using it. Would not do without it if it cost double, or at any price. Yours truly, CHAS. SEILER.

Lippman Brothers, Proprietors,
...le Druggists, Lippman Block, Savannah, Ga.

Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, rendered at the May Term 1898, in a case entitled A. H. Slocomb vs John C. Kay et al., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, N C, on

Tuesday, 2nd day of August,

1898, at 12 o'clock M, the following lands located in Quewhiffle township, said county, to wit: About 415 acres on Bettis Creek, bounded on the North by the lands of M. D Bethune, on the West by lands of Murdock McLeod, on the South and East by lands formerly belonging to John McRae and now owned by John McLauchlin, said land formerly belonging to the estate of the late John McDonald and conveyed by him by will.

H. L COOK,
July 1, 1898-4w Commissioner.

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Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Annie E. Flowers, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of June, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 18th day of June, 1898.

W. H. FLOWERS, Executor.
H. L. COOK, Attorney.

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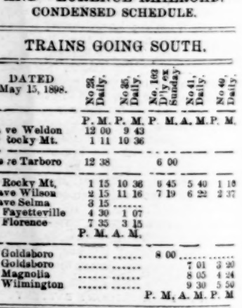

C. F. & Y. V. CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.
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LEAVE FAYETTEVILLE:
11:50 A. M. daily. Arrive Sanford 1:08 P. M.; Greensboro 3:40 P. M; Walnut Cove 5:07 P. M.; Mt. Airy 7:00 P M.
4:02 P. M. daily. Arrive Roseboro 4:52 P. M.; Wilmington 7:05 P. M.
4:33 P. M. daily. Arrive Red Springs 5:35 P. M; Maxton 6:09 P. M; Bennettsville 7:15 P. M.
ARRIVE FAYETTEVILLE:
11:40 A. M daily from Wilmington and Roseboro
3:52 P. M daily from Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greensboro, Sanford and all points North and South.
10:40 A. M. daily from Bennettsville, Maxton and Red Springs.
Local Freight Trains Nos. 7 and 8 with coach attached between Fayetteville and Wilmington
J. W. FRY, General Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Co.
Schedule in Effect June 27th, 1898.
TRAIN NO. 8 EASTBOUND.

Leave Aberdeen,	1:00 p m
Leave Leavitt's,	1:15 "
Arrive at Endon,	2:00 "
Leave Endon,	2:10 "
Leave Montrose,	3:00 "
Leave Mill Creek,	3:20 "
Arrive at Raeford,	3:35 "

RETURNING GOING WEST—TRAIN NO. 9.

Leave Raeford,	4:10 p m
Leave Montrose,	4:55 "
Leave Leavitt's,	5:25 "
Arrived at Aberdeen,	5:40 "

JOHN BLUE, President.
C. N. BLUE, G. F. & P. A.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 15, 1898.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.	No. 109 Ex. Sunday.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Le ve Weldon	12 00